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TROPICAL PRODUCTS
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TEA: WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

World 1958 tea production is forecast at 1,612 million pounds. This would be 3 percent above estimated 1957 production of 1,566 million pounds. This upward trend in output should continue unless tea-growing countries control production or unless there are bad weather and crop failures.

India's production is expected to reach about 700 million pounds during 1958, a 5 percent increase over 1957, and within range of India's 1961 goal of 710 million pounds.

Production in the other Asian countries is expected to remain at or increase slightly from the 1957 level, except in Indonesia where a decline is expected because of civil disturbance there.

African production during 1958 is expected to total about 85.7 million pounds compared with 80.4 million pounds during 1957. With new trees being planted, and trees planted after the last war coming into full production, continued increases may be expected.

PRODUCTION

World tea production is continuing to increase. It is preliminarily estimated that during 1957 production was about 1,566 million pounds compared with 1,524 million pounds in 1956. This would be 58 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average of 991,829 thousand pounds, and 44 percent above the 1946-50 average of 1,088 million pounds. This rising production is being obtained from fewer acres in some of the larger producing countries. Better farming practices, including greater use of fertilizer and insecticides have been adopted to lower production costs, and increase land use efficiency.

Tea is grown in about 23 countries of the world. During 1957 estimated production in India and Ceylon accounted for 68 percent of world output, excluding Communist China and U.S.S.R. Tea grown by India and Ceylon is supplemented in world trade by production in Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Formosa and Nyasaland. Tea is also produced, and primarily for domestic consumption, in Indochina, Turkey, Malaya, Iran, Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, the Belgian Congo, Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

Asia

India continues to be the world's largest tea producer. Production during 1957 is estimated at 665.9 million pounds or 0.15 percent lower than 1956 production of 666.9 million pounds. The 1957 tea crop was about the same as the year before despite unfavorable weather in northern India, where most of the Indian tea is grown. Production in northern India declined from 540.0 million pounds in 1956 to 521.3 million pounds in 1957. In southern India there was a rise of 17.6 million pounds from 126.9 million pounds in 1956 to 144.6 million pounds in 1957.

Indian tea industry representatives say the target of 710 million pounds of tea, set under the current 5-year plan, may be reached on present acreage. Modern techniques, including liberal fertilization are unusually advanced in the tea gardens.

There is great possibility of expanded consumption in India, but only if tea is available at much lower prices. Domestic use has been gradually increasing, and is estimated at 231.5 million pounds in 1957. This can be compared with 221.8 million in 1956. During 1955 it was 201.5 million pounds and 184.8 million in 1954.

Tea consumption in India is about 0.58 pounds per person. The Indian Tea Board is promoting domestic tea use through advertising and tea rooms, and has set a consumption goal of 330.0 million pounds, or about 50 percent of India's production. This should seem easily attainable; however, the present standard of living is low and the rate of increase in consumption necessarily slow.

Tea is the most heavily taxed industry in India. There are 17 different taxes on tea. These influence production costs, and place a heavy burden on Indian tea in its sharp competition with tea from Ceylon and Africa.

Ceylon reached an all time tea production high during 1957 with 398.0 million pounds. This is 72 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average of 231.5 million pounds and 6 percent above the 375.5 million pounds in 1956. The increase was achieved even though Ceylon is attempting to maintain the quality of the tea by planters voluntarily plucking only the tender shoots instead of inferior leaves. The pattern of output of the various kinds of tea has not changed much. About 41 percent is high-grown, 38 percent medium-grown, and 21 percent low-grown tea, which is almost the same proportion as during 1956.

The pattern of consumption also varies little, and is difficult to estimate since it is not known how much tea is sold locally. It is estimated that about 14.5 million pounds was consumed domestically in 1956 and about the same quantity during 1957.

Floods and port strikes which occurred during 1957 had little effect on tea production. However, steady movement of tea from Ceylon was disrupted and large stores of tea accumulated up-country, and in Colombo warehouses.

Credit facilities normally extended by brokers and agents to estates, pending auction, were hampered by 2 auctions being omitted in November and December. Small holders particularly found it difficult to pay expenses.

A measure of relief, in the form of a 2 cent reduction in export duty was granted in December to shippers who diverted their tea to the port of Galle during the port crises. This concession was designed to cover the additional transportation costs involved.

Tea production in Indonesia during 1957 is preliminarily reported at 148.1 million pounds, or a 9.7 million-pound increase over 1956 production of 138.4 million pounds.

Production in Indonesia since 1953 has included an estimate for small holders production of tea. This was not included previously. Prior to 1953 only that tea purchased from the small holders and processed as black tea was included. Except for that quantity purchased from the small holders for processing, all of the small holders' production is green tea and used locally. Total reported production of small holders which is included in the production table amounted to the following:
1957 - 45.1 million pounds; 1956 - 43.7 million pounds; 1955 - 25.2 million pounds; 1954 - 15.9 million pounds, and 1953 - 60.3 million pounds.

The outlook is for some, but not a great, reduction in the quantity of estate tea produced during 1958, and for a poorer quality as a result of the taking over the Dutch estates. Smallholders' production probably will increase slightly if current prices prevail.

Japan's production of tea in 1957 was estimated at 159.6 million pounds, or an increase of 2.3 percent over 1956 production of 155.9 million pounds. The yield per unit area in 1957 was smaller than the previous year due mainly because of a severe drought during the first harvesting season in Shezuoka Prefecture, which produces about 60 percent of Japanese tea. This, and the fact that comparatively younger leaves are harvested in order to improve the quality were the chief reasons for the lower output per unit area.

The bulk of Japan's production is green tea. During 1957 this amounted to 150.8 million pounds compared with 154.4 million pounds during 1956, or a decrease of about 2.4 percent. Black tea production during 1957, on the other hand was 8.7 million pounds which was about 6 times more than the 1.4 million pounds produced during 1956. Black tea production in 1956 had declined because of surplus 1955 carryover; however, much of these stocks were exported during 1956 and orders from abroad increased in 1957.

The production of tea in Pakistan during 1957 was preliminarily estimated at 48.0 million pounds. This is about a 6.8 million-pound decrease, caused by drought, from the 1956 level of 54.6 million pounds. New tea plants put out during the last few years and which had not matured were hurt the most by the drought.

Pakistan tea production has varied between 52-55 million pounds. The variation has depended more on weather than acreage. Failure of production to improve over the years has been attributed partly to failure to replace old trees. Also there has been a chronic shortage of equipment for tea leaf processing. The European planters, who are by far the largest producers, seem reluctant to make further investments because of taxes and other expenses.

Iran produced 14.5 million pounds of tea during 1957. This compares with 14.1 million pounds in 1956, 13.0 million pounds in 1955, and 1.0 million pounds during the prewar (1935-39) period. The quality of most of the Iranian tea has not been good. This has long been a problem, because even with an import demand, the lower grades of Iranian tea have had no effective market. An Iranian import regulation permits tea imports only by local tea processors. By blending local and imported tea, these processors could turn out a product which sold at about the same price as imported tea. A recent change in import regulations makes imported tea subject to a commercial tax, custom duty, and a monopoly tax. However, the same regulation waives the commercial tax, which is more than both the duty and the monopoly tax, if an equal amount of Iranian tea is exported.

Turkey did not produce any tea prior to 1940. However, from 1946 to 1950 production averaged 312 thousand pounds. This had increased to 2.5 million pounds by 1955 and during 1957 it was 3.2 million pounds. Since tea production was a new industry, the Government furnished plants and information to the farmers that were to grow it. Acreage and production expansion is planned but Turkey is likely to be a net importer for some time.

Malayan production of tea has increased from a prewar (1935-39) average of 1.0 million pounds to an estimated 5.0 million pounds in 1957.

In 1932 the area planted to tea in Malaya was about 2,400 acres and had increased to about 9,000 acres in 1939. During the Japanese occupation of Malaya the tea industry suffered severely. Present acreage is about the same as in 1939 and with the ample world tea supplies no large production increase is expected.

Tea is an important export for Formosa and since 1950 there has been steady production rise from 21.2 million pounds in 1950 to an estimated 35.2 million in 1957. The increasing quantity of black tea being produced is significant. Formosa, long famous for Olong tea, now is producing more black tea, since its primary market is the United States.

Communist China

Prewar China was the largest tea producing country. China's importance in the tea market has declined, but it is trying to regain lost ground.

There are no firm figures on production before World War II. However, estimates during the early 1930's generally run between 500 and 800 million pounds.

This high level of production was interrupted by the Japanese - Chinese War and also by the Chinese Civil War. Statistics during this period for tea production are incomplete and often not available.

Recently, however, the Government of Communist China released its first official claim concerning tea production.

Communist China Tea Production, 1949 to 1957

1,000 Pounds

1949	90,609
1950	137,787
1951	143,211
1952	181,730
1953	186,730
1954	203,044
1955	238,097
1956	285,716
1957	249,120

The tea output of Communist China during 1957, is reported to have been 249.1 million pounds. This would be 13 percent below the 1956 level of 285.7 million pounds, but 5 percent above 1955 production of 238.0 million pounds. While production increased about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times from 1949 to 1954, it has been relatively stable since the latter year. Possibly efforts during the past few years to increase production has not had time to show results since about 5 to 6 years are required from planting of new stock until harvest.

Measures for increased tea production call for growers to (1) increase yields, restore derelict tea gardens damaged during the war and to lay out new plantations (2) and organization of the peasants to pick summer and fall crops in areas where it is not now being done.

The Communist regime has tried to increase black tea output, which presently accounts for about 18 percent of the total, and to improve the quality of their crop.

Because excessive snow and cold in the winter of 1954 and spring of 1955, hurt the tea crop the communists decided to (1) increase the summer tea output and (2) to locate and pick wild tea in the hill areas to remedy the decline in production.

TEA: Exports from Communist China, 1950 to 1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1950	45,302,325
1953	104,941,164
1954	58,894,684
1955	68,940,046
1956	73,020,761

The above table on exports was compiled by comparison of scattered Communists claims. The data are very tentative.

The apparent sharp decline in the 1954 exports probably indicate incompatibility of figures, rather than an actual decline. The table gives little information except that exports appear to have averaged about 68.0 million pounds during the last 3 years.

Direct tea exports from Communist China are being shipped to Finland, Japan, and Egypt as well as to various Soviet Bloc countries, as specified in the various trade agreements, signed in 1955. The main foreign demand for Chinese green tea comes from the Middle East and Asia.

With new plantings already made, and increased effort to stimulate production of tea, further increases in Chinese production is expected.

Soviet Union

There is little information about tea production in the Soviet Union, except that it is believed now the Russians are producing most of the tea they drink.

Most Russian tea is produced in Georgia. Tea acreage reportedly has increased from 2,134 in 1913 to 8,299 acres in 1928, and to 131,116 acres in 1940. In 1956 the area in tea was 176,165 acres. Based on these figures acreage has increased more than 80 times between 1913 and 1956.

Production, on the other hand, is reported at 30.1 million pounds in 1940, 14.4 million pounds in 1945, and 53.0 million in 1955. The greater part of Russian tea is black tea. Green tea also is produced, and is said to be as good as, or better than green tea produced in Japan.

Africa

The tea industry in Africa is relatively new, having begun about 1900. Its progress was delayed by the International Tea Regulation Scheme, which came into force during 1933, and restricted development. The African industry agreed to the principle of not extending tea acreage, in the interest of market stabilization.

The International Tea Regulation Scheme was continued until the end of the last war. When it came up for renewal the African members withdrew so as to permit unrestricted expansion.

After withdrawing from the agreement the primary producing countries of Asia prohibited the export of tea seed to Africa. This limited the postwar expansion. Nevertheless, both area and output of tea has increased.

From a prewar (1935-39) average of 20.6 million pounds, African production increased to 37.1 million pounds during the 1946-50 period and by 1956 total output from Africa was 76.0 million pounds. Preliminary information indicates that total output from Africa was approximately 80.4 million pounds in 1957.

Kenya was the largest African tea producer in 1957. Tea is second only to coffee as a Kenyan export. Production during 1957 is placed at 22.0 million pounds or 3 percent higher than 1956 production of 21.3 million pounds, and almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ greater than the 9.4 million pounds annual average during the prewar (1935-39) period. Kenya's tea is grown mainly in the Kericho district of Nyanza province, at an altitude of 6,500 feet and with a rainfall of more than 70 inches a year.

Most of the tea in Kenya is grown by European companies; however, some small private growers combine small tea acreage with general farming. Kenya's tea crop has been remarkably free from serious pests and diseases. The root-splitting fungus, Armillaria mellea, was recorded for the first time in 1927, and is still the only serious tea disease. Except for termite damage, and "mosquito blight" insect damage is infrequent.

Tanganyika's tea industry has progressed from a total output in 1950 of 1.3 million pounds to 6.2 million pounds in 1957. Generally, tea from Tanganyika is considered to be higher in quality than other African areas.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during 1957 produced an estimated 19.5 million pounds of tea, compared with 22.0 million pounds in 1956, 18.2 million pounds in 1955 and 9.4 million pounds during the prewar (1935-39) period. This decline from the 1956 level of production is attributed to a drought in late 1957. Most of the tea produced

comes from Nyasaland and is second to tobacco as an important export crop. The Nyasaland tea estates are all European-owned, and are grouped in the southern districts of Cholo and Mlanje. Over 80 percent of the crop is sold to the United Kingdom. At the end of 1956 26,186 acres were in tea, of these, 23,737 acres were in bearing and more new plantings are planned.

No tea is produced in Northern Rhodesia, but in Southern Rhodesia there is a small amount in the Eastern District. About 2,000 acres are now in tea. A new company recently organized plans to develop about 10,000 acres. Only about 400 acres of this area have been planted.

Mozambique is the third largest tea producer in Africa. Production in 1957 is preliminarily estimated at 15.0 million pounds compared with 14.5 million pounds during 1956 and 925 thousand pounds during the prewar (1935-39) period.

The tea cultivation began in 1914 with tea seeds being imported from Nyasaland, and 10 years later tea processing started. There were 47 tea plantations in 1956, all in the Zambesi district with 29,652 acres in tea, of which about 24,170 acres were in production. The tea bushes are mostly young, under 15 years of age, and further increases in production are expected.

Mauritius is steadily increasing its tea production. During 1956 production rose to 1.5 million pounds, and increase of 200 thousand pounds over 1.3 million pounds in 1955. Production in 1957 is estimated at 2.0 million pounds. Satisfactory progress is reported with the tea development scheme which began recently, and a substantial area of new land has been cleared. The problem now facing the industry is how to provide sufficient manufacturing capacity to handle expected increases in production.

Production in the Belgian Congo is still small, but increasing. About 90 percent is used locally by the natives, who prefer tea to coffee. All of the tea produced is grown by European farmers. During 1957 about 6.6 million pounds were produced, an increase of 50 percent over 1956 production of 4.4 million.

Tea production in Uganda is continuing to increase. Production in 1957, according to preliminary estimates reached 8.0 million pounds. This would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as during the 1946-50 period, and 1.2 million pounds above the 1956 production of 6.8 million pounds. During the prewar (1935-39) period production averaged 413 thousand pounds.

South America

Argentina's tea industry, while still in its infancy, has grown rapidly. Production during 1957 is estimated at 4.0 million pounds, compared with 3.6 million pounds in 1956, 1.4 million pounds in 1955 and an average of 228 thousand pounds during 1946-50.

All tea produced in Argentina comes from the Province of Misiones. Experts do not consider this area as ideal they say the temperature range is too great and that the altitude is insufficient, also there is occasional drought. However, Argentina is expected to be able to produce about 44.0 million pounds in a short time.

One of the main reasons given for the great increase in Argentina tea in recent years has been the decline of the tung oil and citrus industry. A common sight in Misiones Province is to see large areas of tea planted beneath mature tung trees which have been ringed and are dead or in a dying condition.

Tea is also produced in Brazil and Peru, but in small quantities.

TRADE

World

World net exports of tea during 1957, from the tea-producing countries, excluding the Soviet Union and Communist China are estimated at 1,025 million pounds. This is a 5 percent decrease from the 1956 level of 1,079 million pounds. The larger exports in 1956 may have been more the result of the Suez crisis than to increased consumption.

During 1957 India continued as the world's largest exporter with 438.8 million pounds, or 77.2 million less than in 1956. The bulk of this decline was accounted for by smaller exports to the United Kingdom, India's chief customer, the United States, Canada, Australia, and West Germany.

Shipments to the U.S.S.R. increased from 13.0 million pounds in 1956 to 14.8 million pounds in 1957. Exports to Iran, Turkey and Ireland also showed increases.

Tea industry representatives in India expect future exports to remain at about the 1957 level.

Ceylon's net exports during 1957 are estimated at 383.0 million pounds, or 7 percent greater than 1956 net exports of 357.7 million pounds. The best customers for Ceylon's tea are the United Kingdom, followed by the United States and Australia.

A probable stimulus to trade in tea between Ceylon and Egypt has been affected by a triangular agreement signed in Cairo during September 1957 utilizing Japanese sterling reserves. This pact provides Egypt exchange to buy tea from Ceylon with Japanese sterling credits in payment for Egyptian cotton.

Indonesia's net exports during 1957 are estimated at 80.0 million pounds, which would be about 4.0 million more than during 1956. The increase in exports is believed to have been caused by the B. E. system instituted in June 1957. This is a plan whereby exports earn certificates which must be used to import. Although an export stimulant, the plan at the same time made it more difficult and costly to import needed supplies and equipment.

It is too early to determine what the net effect will be of the taking over of Dutch estates, and the present disagreement between the Central Government and the outer islands; however, it is likely to impede exports.

Japan's net exports during 1957 amounted to 21.3 million pounds, or almost the same as 1956 net exports of 21.0 million. Exports of black tea increased during 1957, while green tea exports decreased.

Net exports of 9.8 million pounds from Pakistan during 1957 was about 14 million pounds less than during 1956. This reduction occurred because of a smaller crop, and also because of an embargo placed on tea exports on a consignment basis. The restriction was imposed during April of 1957 but modified in October to permit the exportation of 4.5 million pounds.

Formosa's net exports during 1957 are estimated at 26.0 million pounds, compared with 23.5 million during 1956 and 17.1 million during 1956.

Africa's tea exports have increased with its production. Net African tea exports in 1957 are estimated at 64.9 million pounds compared with 60.1 million pounds in 1956.

Probably more impressive than the quantity of tea being exported from Africa, is the rate at which exports have increased. During the prewar (1935-39) period net exports averaged about 17.9 million pounds, increasing to 28.5 million pounds during the 1946-50 period, and then doubling this average during 1957. With the increase in plantings and the trees planted after the last war entering production, exports are expected to continue to increase.

The largest African net exporters during 1957 were Nyasaland, Kenya, and Mozambique, followed by Uganda, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and Mauritius.

Exports of small quantities of tea from South America have been made in past years by Brazil, and Peru. No increases are indicated for these countries during the next year. Argentina, on the other hand is increasing its production, and during 1957 exported samples to the London market. Reports are that the quality was acceptable; a new exporting country therefore, may enter the world tea trade.

OUTLOOK

With more tea available, quality teas will continue to bring higher returns and more emphasis will be placed on producing them.

Consumption of tea in the U. S., Canada, and Europe, is not expected to rise in the face of increasing supplies of coffee from Africa, Latin and Central America.

With increasing quantities of African tea entering the market and competing with the common teas of India, the latter may be forced to make concessions to growers in the form of lower taxes.

Efforts to renew the International Tea Agreement will continue. If not successful, production controls, such as curtailment of the plucking season, may be employed by the larger producing countries.

Lastly, there will be stepped up promotional programs in both producing and consuming countries to increase tea consumption.

THE U. S. TEA SITUATION

The United States imports all of the tea it drinks. During 1957 it imported 102.3 million pounds, compared with 100.5 million pounds during 1956, 104.6 million pounds during 1955 and averaged 88.3 million pounds in 1935-39.

During 1957 Ceylon supplied 45 percent of the United States imports. India 26 percent, Indonesia 14 percent and other countries 15 percent. Imports from India during 1954 were 39.9 million pounds and have declined each year since then until imports during 1957 from India amounted to 27.0 million pounds. This could be due to the seasonal nature of India's tea. The best qualities of tea are produced during May, June, and July. These teas cannot reach the U. S. markets in time for the current ice tea season, and blenders must anticipate requirements a year ahead. After July the quality is not as high and, therefore, is less attractive to U. S. buyers.

Civilian per capita consumption in the United States during 1957 was 0.61 pounds, the same as during 1956. This can be compared with the average civilian per capita consumption during 1935-39 of 0.67 pounds and during 1947-49 of 0.58 pounds. During 1954 consumption increased to 0.69 pounds per capita, but probably because of the higher coffee prices.

Availability of larger quantities of coffee, stable prices and increased use of soluble coffee are expected to hold U. S. per capita consumption of tea during 1958 at not higher than the 1957 level.

During the past half century, consumer preference, as regards to type of tea has undergone a big change in the United States. During 1910 the country imported about 72 percent green, olong, and other types of tea, and 28 percent black tea. Black tea imports have since been increasing. During 1957 black tea comprised 97 percent of U. S. tea imports.

INTERNATIONAL TEA AGREEMENT

In 1933, the world tea industry, feeling it essential to keep production in broad balance with consumption, drew up the International Tea Regulation Scheme. With producers in India, Ceylon, and Indonesia then the Netherlands East Indies participating the agreement provided for regulation of exports and the control of acreage for a 5 year period. While control powers have not been employed since World War II, the machinery of international regulations has been kept intact by successive renewals and extension of the original agreement.

Since March 1955, however, producers have lacked the means of joint action. The agreement expired then, and it has not been renewed. The former participants have not been able to agree on the increase in standard exports each would have.

TEA: Estimated world production 1/, forecast 1958 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Preliminary		Forecast
	1935-39	1946-50						1956	1957	
Thousand pounds										
Asia:										
India	427,565	576,585	629,160	622,680	608,170	644,400	668,100	667,000	665,956	700,000
Ceylon	231,525	297,000	326,279	316,842	343,033	366,738	380,013	375,578	398,000	400,000
Japan	111,220	65,502	97,053	107,471	124,477	149,529	160,616	155,970	159,573	163,700
Indonesia 2/	170,182	33,807	102,543	82,181	142,049	119,392	122,219	138,407	148,176	143,300
Pakistan	3/	46,232	53,425	51,943	54,749	53,792	52,469	54,621	48,000	51,000
Formosa	25,200	16,755	23,145	25,534	26,242	28,676	33,069	28,660	35,274	35,000
Turkey	-	312	731	934	1,131	1,585	2,579	3,263	5,291	6,600
Malaya	1,022	2,093	3,684	3,785	4,187	4,950	5,306	5,023	5,246	5,000
Iran	1,429	10,358	11,464	12,125	12,346	12,566	13,007	14,109	14,550	15,000
Total Asia	971,143	1,048,644	1,247,484	1,223,495	1,316,384	1,381,628	1,437,378	1,442,631	1,480,066	1,519,600
Africa:										
Kenya	9,488	12,419	15,326	14,789	12,928	17,490	19,058	21,300	22,014	23,000
Uganda	413	3,572	4,297	3,822	4,794	6,265	6,910	6,790	8,024	8,300
Tanganyika	359	1,416	2,350	2,460	2,820	3,570	4,800	5,453	6,261	6,800
Southern Rhodesia ..	153	662	775	1,013	1,009	857	1,058	1,400	19,510	{23,000
Nyasaland	9,238	13,894	14,895	14,655	13,127	17,095	17,190	20,654	16,000	16,000
Mozambique	925	4,270	6,526	7,293	6,640	10,906	12,125	14,535	6,614	6,600
Belgian Congo	-	347	705	882	992	1,984	2,205	4,409	2,000	2,000
Mauritius	110	606	847	886	909	1,144	1,340	1,538	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	20,686	37,186	45,721	45,800	43,219	59,311	64,686	76,079	80,423	85,700
South America:										
Argentina	-	228	429	353	705	1,499	3,660	3,748	4,600	5,400
Brazil	-	1,622	1,500	1,609	1,446	1,583	1,607	1,620	1,650	1,600
Total South America	-	1,850	1,929	1,962	2,151	3,082	5,267	5,368	6,250	7,000
World total	991,829	1,087,680	1,295,134	1,271,257	1,361,754	1,444,021	1,507,331	1,524,078	1,566,739	1,612,300

1/ Includes tea produced for domestic consumption. 2/ Beginning 1953 includes total production of small holders, not previously reported. 2/ Included with India prior to 1947, 4 year average 1947-50.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information. International Tea Committee and other sources.

TEA: World net exports, averages 1935-39, 1946-50; annual 1951 to 1957

Continent and country	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	1935-39	1946-50							
Thousand pounds									
Asia:									
India	328,653	398,507	444,669	409,923	495,300	440,517	362,807	516,135	438,837
Ceylon	221,567	293,061	313,136	312,181	338,502	359,149	360,858	357,780	383,000
Japan	42,680	10,833	18,413	20,784	28,002	36,445	30,217	21,059	21,357
Indonesia	152,371	28,730	88,177	70,085	63,539	88,537	64,002	75,992	80,000
Pakistan	-	24,261	46,487	24,203	26,029	23,768	11,141	23,524	9,835
Formosa	22,718	13,106	24,963	20,533	22,876	33,323	17,130	23,505	26,000
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	767,989	768,498	935,845	857,709	974,248	981,779	846,155	1,017,995	959,029
Africa:									
Kenya	8,180	8,127	9,230	9,580	6,710	10,800	12,875	15,473	17,727
Uganda	134	2,102	1,810	2,130	2,777	4,909	4,950	5,180	5,800
Tanganyika	6	308	619	1,028	342	2,303	3,534	3,262	4,400
Southern Rhodesia:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyasaland	8,834	13,964	15,700	14,700	13,100	17,000	16,900	19,700	17,500
Mozambique	807	4,029	6,089	6,109	7,723	11,528	12,213	13,459	14,500
Belgian Congo ...	-	-	-	68	302	947	1,758	2,749	4,090
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	214	346	313	900
Total Africa ...	17,961	28,530	33,488	33,615	30,954	47,701	52,576	60,136	64,917
South America:									
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	862	545	391	1,176	607	680	493	872
Total So.America:	-	862	545	391	1,176	607	680	493	872
World total	785,950	797,890	969,878	891,715	1,006,378	1,030,087	899,411	1,078,624	1,024,818

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates based on 11 months data Ceylon, Indonesia; 10 months data Uganda, Tanganyika, 9 months data Brazil, Mauritius; FAS estimate Formosa, Federation Rhodesia and Nyasaland; other countries preliminary official figures. 3/ 3 year 1948-50 average prior to this time included with India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

TEA: United States supply and distribution, calendar years 1935 to 1939
and 1947-49 averages, annual 1950 to 1957

Year	Supply					Distribution				
	Production	Beginning	Imports	Total supply	Ending	Domestic disappearance				
		commer-			commer-	Military	Civilian	Civilian		
		cial			cial				per	
	stocks	2/		stocks	1/			capita		
	1/									
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Pounds	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds		
1935-39 ...	-	39	87	126	40		86		0.67	
1947-49 ...	-	3/ 41	81	122	36	1	85		0.58	
1950	-	40	115	155	63	1	91		0.61	
1951	-	63	86	149	48	2	99		0.66	
1952	-	48	93	141	42	2	97		0.63	
1953	-	42	108	150	44	1	105		0.67	
1954	-	44	114	158	47	2	105		0.69	
1955	-	47	104	151	45	2	104		0.64	
1956	-	45	100	145	40	3	103		0.61	
1957	-	40	102	142	38 4/	2	102		0.61	

1/ Tea stocks 1935-39 and 1947 to date reported by the Tea Bureau Incorporated.

2/ Total receipts from Territories and imports into Continental United States
minus exports. 3/ January 1, 1947 stocks include 1 million from military stocks.

4/ Estimated.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service. Agricultural Economics Division,
Statistical and Historical Branch.

TEA: Imports into the United States, averages 1935-39, 1946-50, annual 1950 to 1957

Calendar year

Country of origin	:Average:Average:										
	:1935-39:	1946-50:	1950	:1951	:1952	:1953	:1954	:1955	:1956	:1957	:
	:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:										
	:pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :										
Indonesia	20.5	4.9	9.3	9.1	9.8	11.8	15.6	13.4	12.2	13.8	:
Ceylon	18.8	35.6	44.5	31.1	41.3	46.0	39.7	38.8	41.9	46.0	:
Japan	21.9	4.8	4.9	3.4	2.6	3.5	5.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	:
India 1/	11.0	38.1	40.6	32.7	35.1	39.2	39.9	36.5	31.7	27.0	:
China	5.7	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2/	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	5.4	3.5	4.1	4.8	:
British East Africa	2/	1.6	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.4	:
Mozambique	2/	2.1	4.6	3.3	.1	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	.9	:
Other	10.4	.4	3.9	2.6	1.1	1.3	3.3	5.2	2.9	4.3	:
Total	88.3	92.5	114.5	86.5	93.4	108.0	114.8	104.6	100.5	102.2	:

1/ Includes Pakistan

2/ If any, included in "other"

Source: Bureau of Census, FT-110

TEA: U. S. imports by types and percentages each type is of total imports, 1910 to 1957

Year (ending June 30)	BLACK		GREEN		OOLONG & OTHERS		TOTAL
	000 lbs	%	000 lbs	%	000 lbs	%	
1910	24,508	28	43,279	49	20,056	23	87,843
1911	28,579	29	49,975	50	21,045	21	99,599
1912	35,634	36	42,008	42	21,247	22	98,887
1913	32,354	34	46,098	49	16,055	17	94,507
1914	33,618	37	40,391	44	17,807	19	91,816
1915	34,578	37	41,960	45	17,696	18	94,234
1916	42,583	40	45,547	42	19,638	18	107,768
1917	39,168	37	44,557	42	21,302	21	105,027
1918	82,845	57	44,481	30	18,953	13	146,279
1919	45,414	41	45,809	41	20,695	18	111,918
1920	47,199	49	34,475	36	15,360	15	97,034
1921	38,297	54	25,579	36	7,126	10	71,001
1922	43,962	51	31,065	36	10,771	13	85,797
1923	50,689	53	32,514	34	12,804	13	96,008
1924	59,167	57	31,814	30	13,449	13	104,430
1925	53,635	58	27,678	30	11,531	12	92,844
1926	60,071	61	27,161	28	10,862	11	98,095
1927	57,652	59	29,128	30	10,715	11	97,495
1928	55,100	61	25,489	28	10,451	11	91,040
1929	59,109	63	25,192	27	9,177	10	93,478
1930	57,461	68	19,989	24	7,039	8	84,489
1931	59,011	68	21,558	24	6,456	8	87,025
1932	62,117	68	20,797	22	7,548	10	90,463
1933	66,635	70	20,866	22	8,289	8	95,790
1934	56,124	66	21,652	25	7,862	9	85,638
1935	59,339	71	17,490	21	7,166	8	83,995
1936	61,567	73	14,644	17	7,900	10	84,111
1937	67,092	73	18,336	20	6,051	7	91,479
1938	63,252	74	17,627	21	4,437	5	85,316
1939	69,044	78	13,100	15	5,840	7	87,984
1940	81,887	80	15,325	15	5,281	5	102,493
1941	77,726	79	17,167	17	4,121	4	99,014
1942	90,759	95	5,043	5	461	-	96,263
1943	45,653	97	1,244	3	-	-	46,897
1944	92,389	100	-	-	-	-	92,389
1945	91,023	100	-	-	1	-	91,024
1946	94,394	100	31	-	43	-	94,468
1947	79,224	89	8,385	10	1,123	1	88,732
1948	73,158	94	3,399	4	1,289	2	77,845
1949	83,400	95	4,311	5	488	-	88,199
1950	98,854	95	4,202	4	951	1	104,007
1951	100,234	95	4,732	4	1,160	1	106,126
1952	79,668	97	2,765	3	323	-	82,756
1953	99,016	97	2,878	3	258	-	102,153
1954	120,223	97	3,754	3	626	-	124,603
1955	93,235	97	2,741	3	689	-	96,666
1956	101,236	97	2,126	3	557	-	103,919
1957	102,142	97	2,790	3	591	-	105,523

Source: Food and Drug Administration



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